BY W. W. & W. R. BRADLEY.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1904.

ESTABLISHED 1844

SENATOR LATIMER ON IMMIGRATION.

Gives his Views on a Subject Now Much Discussed.

MATTER IS MISUNDERSTOOD.

"Discussion of Public Questions a Privilege to be Exercised and a Duty Not to be Shirked."

Senator A. C. Latimer came up from Belton yesterday and spent the day in the city with his friends. A great many people were in from the country in attendance upon the Farmers Movement and on business, and, as is always the case when Senator Latimer is in Anderson, he was the center of crowds during the day. He discussed national and State politics in his accustomed manner, and everything he said was listened to with attention.

a Parker man long before the convention met.

The senator was seen during the day by a reprosentative of the Daily Mail and was asked for an interview.
"Well, what do you want me to talk

about?" he replied.
"Suppose," said the newspaper man, "that you give your views on the imimmigration movement. This question seems to be discussed a great deal

'Well," replied the senator, deliberately, "you know I have never been backward about expressing my views. That is a privilege I will always exercise, and it is at the same time a duty that I will never shirk. But I do not want to interfere in a campaign in which I am not interested, and I do not want what I am going to say to be construed as being for or against any candidates or set of candidates. It would not be right for me to interfere

way was open for me.
"But, as you say, I am a public officer, and a public servant, and it is my duty as such to give information on public questions wherever it is in my power to do so, and I will willingly comply with your request."

Senator Latimer then dictated the following interview for the Daily Mail to a stenographer, and it is printed

just as it fell from his lips:
"The subject of immigration is one that is attracting the attention of all of our people at this time, and is a subject that I feel sure is not thoroughly understood by the people. A man who 'riff-raff' and 'scum' of Europe are to be dumped in upon our people in Anderson county, or South Carolina, or any part of the United States, shows upon this subject. Congress and the passed acts prohibiting the Chinese session. foreigners who are not Anglo-Saxons. or who are not able to pay their expenses in coming to this country, and who have not sufficient means to prevent their becoming a tax upon the people. All foreigners who come here must have a knowledge of our language or of our institutions, and our form of government, and be able to demonstrate to the American immigration commissioner the fact that they are not to make American citizens. The law is very strict in its provision against aiding foreigners in coming to Ameri ica; in other words, there is a heavy penalty against corporations or indid uals furnishing money to pay the trans portation and expenses of those who desire to come into this country. So this national law prevents the riff-raff of Europe from entering upon Amercan soil. I speak with some authority for I am a member of the committee

on immigration in the senate. "In my judgment, the only hope. under the threatening situation, to preserve our representation in congress and in the Electoral College, is to increase the white population of the South. Although Mr. Crumpacker has been trying for four years to have his bill for the reduction of our repre sentation in congress considered, leaders of the republican party have strenuously opposed its consideration. The president's attitude on this subject, forcing the plank in the national republican platform over the opposition of most of the republican leaders depublicans are elected in the present contest our representation in congress will be reduced in proportion to the disfranchised vote of the South. In a 000 negroes of voting age, or between 700,000 and 800,000 negro poputation, upon which we now have representa-tion in congress and the Electoral Col-as a great Baptist preacher. lege. If our representation be based upon the actual voting strength of our people, as is proposed in the Crum-packer or Roosevelt plan, out of the seven members of congress that we now have we will lose at least three representatives from this State, and the representatives in the Electoral College will be reduced in the same proportion, thus destorying our voice and vices. His success as a teacher is asvote in the house of representatives sured. Electoral College to one-balf of what it now is. If this reduction is accomplished there are but two ways, in my udgment, to restore our influence in congress and the national election. One is to restore the ballot to the negroes of the South. This we as a peomigrants to come into our midst. This sent things. policy I am heartily in favor of for the

following reasons: " First, we can replace our thriftless negro population that can never be assimilated by white races, nor who will eth in you to will and to do of His good never make American citizens, in the pleasure. true acceptation of this term, and who are gradually every year growing worse and harder to manage, with a white population of thrifty people, who will aid us in building up our land, diversifying our crops, and who will not come in competition with us in the products of the latin, as they will thing as commonplace life or uninter-latin, as they will thing as commonplace life or uninter-lating of largely be interested in the raising of cattle and other crops besides cotton. This class of people in our midst will not know them.

If you want the "very best" candy get have a sting circumstances. They are so online that of 1903. One of the most serious blows aimed long are most valuable on all subjects pertaining to the cotton mill business.

They are so online at the smallest duty, and the motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest duty. Anything you want the "very best" candy get at the South in recent years is the latest act being that of 1903. Anything you want the "very best" candy get at the South in recent years is the long that of 1903. Anything you want the "very best" candy get at the South in recent years is the long that of 1903. Anything you want the "very best" candy get at the South in recent years is the long that of 1903. Anything you want the "very best" candy get at the smallest duty, and the motive to the smallest duty, and the "very best" candy get at the smallest duty, and the motive to the smallest duty, and the motive to the smallest duty, and the smallest duty, and the stationery best" candy get at the small stationery best at the small stationery at the small stationery at the smallest duty. Anything in the drug, stationery at the small stationery at the smallest duty. Anything in the drug, stationery a

aid in building good schools, supporting our churches, building good roads, and making our Southland prosper ous like other sections of the Union.

"The negro has been a curse on the South since his arrival from Africa and will remain so as long as he pre-dominates in numbers as at present." Discusses Several Phases in In-

"The tendency of all our immigra-tion laws, both State and national, is to keep out the kind of immigrants that our people seem to dread. In fact it is practically impossible for them to come in under any circumstaces. The object of these laws is to provide for the inspection of people who come from other countries to America, and if they are found to be unsound or unsatisfactory in any way to keep them from landing. Everybody admits that we need the right kind of people, and as the laws prevent the wrong kind of people from coming in any more there is nothing for anybody to be so alarmed

to say anything to correct this wrong impression I consider that I have done Senator Latimer is very hopeful of democratic success this fall. He is a strong advocate of Judge Parker, and the will see the error that so many of no more than my duty. I am sure that they will see the error that so many of them have been led into. Our people thinks he is the very best man that could have been nominated. He was can always be depended on to be right and do right whenever the facts are placed before them.'

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Expansion of Its Work and Its Splendid Facilities.

For three generations of men the South Carolina College has wrought its great work for the unification and prosperity of the State. For three generations her sons have honored their alma mater by useful lives and splendid citizenship, and to-day, in the bers of its faculty, and in the variety and thoroughness of its literary, scientific, and law courses, it stands eminent; in the quality of its work it is the peer of any university of the South. A variety of courses leading to the sevin any other race, and besides, that is a job that I would not relish if the ence, Law, Engineering (Civil and ence, Law, Engineering (Civil and Electrical,) and Pedagogy, is offered. with the most liberal choice of studies and the widest possible elective oppor-tunity. The faculty has recently enlarged and increased the facilities for post-graduate work, and has placed the opportunity for such advanced university study within reach of all who may desire it, and who cannot go out of the State to obtain it. Every year the College has a number of stulents working for post graduate degrees.

Its chemical, biological, and physical laboratories are well equipped and have each a master teacher at its head; and would make the argument that the the College library, with its 35,000 vol-

his utter ignorance of the national law women in its generous provision for the conferring of scholarships on merislature of South Carolina have torious students at the close of each Five of these scholarships from coming to America, and also all are conferred upon distinguished members of the Freshman Class; four in the Sophomore Class, and three in the Junior Class. In addition to these scholarships, by an Act of the General Assembly in 1904, two Special Normal Scholarships for men teachers are given to each county in the State, the value of each being equivalent to \$88. This gift cannot be regarded as a charityfar from it. The money will be paid back to the State a thousand fold in the betterment of the common schools of the State, which are established and maintained solely for the purpose (or should be) of rearing good citizens— men and women whose lives shall be levoted to the common weal. The men who honestly accept these scholarships are not accepting charity, but are simply being partly paid in advance for the hard work, the self-sacriice, the grind to which they subject

> The teaching force of the faculty numbers seventeen professors adjunct professors, and instructors, each of whom is a specialist in his own de partment, and has enjoyed the finest dvantages offered in the great universities of this country or Europe. The president, faculty, and students are working together harmoniously and as a unit for the good of the College.

then selves for the good of the State.

On the 12th day of last March Prof R. Means Davis, Professor of History and Political Science, the great teacher, the big-hearted man, the model citizen His loss to the College and to the State is incalculable. At its meetmontsrates to my mind, that if the re- ing in June the Board of Trustees elected as his successor Frof. Gordon B. Moore, a Virginian by birth and a South Carolinian by years of service. Professor Moore is a gentleman and word, we have in South Carolina 140, scholar, a man of high character, of great mental strength and vigor, and of long experience in successful teach-

> The Chair of Adjunct Professor o English has also been establised, and Mr. H. C. Davis, a Sonth Carolinian and a gaaduate of the South Carolina College, and last session a teacher of English in the University of Washington at Seattle, was in June elected to fill this chair. The College is to be congratulated upon securing his ser-

The advantages offered to the young men of the State by such an institution are invaluable.

Let no future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them if it shall be ple, can never consent to. The other necessary, having with thee the same is to import or encourage white im- reason which now thou usest for pre-

There is no self-complacency in feelng ourselves in harmony with the and there has not been the slightest in part by any other person unless divine, for the more you feel so the effort, nor will there be, to secure it. such other person is a relative already more you feel that it is God that work- We are satisfied with the people now resident in this country.

It is well to tread in the steps of those who have gone the right way before us. It is even better to tread in a way that will lead others aright, as they are influenced by us.

It is worth realizing that there is no turers, the operatives and the public

ON MILL SITUATION.

teresting Way.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

Denies He Might Import Fall Rive oa Foroign Help-Says Help Here Best in the World.

Columbia State, 21st.

Mr. Lewis W. Parker, president of four cotton mills here and head of several other mills in the up-country, talk-In the impression that seems to exist in the minds of a great many people is State concerning the cotton mill situation which is in any sense detrimental to very harmful, and if I have been able tion and the prospects for the coming the interests of mill people.

that there is an excess of production in the same sense that there is any considerable accumulation of goods. At the same time, buyers of cotton At the same time, buyers of cotton bor to properly cultivate the soil. The goods have become impressed with the thought that there is a large accumulation of greeds and have been included. tion of goods and have been indisposed flux of worthless immigrants, and to to make purchases, believing that the large accumulation which they thought existed would have the effect of caus-

mosi remarkable in the history of cot-ton manufacturing, and probably the most difficult to the manufacturer. In to the manufacturing field, still it does the last year cotton has advanced eight cents a pound, to fall again nearly as much. Cotton goods for awhile responded in a measure to the advance in cetton, and considerable also were a law the bill require that the H. S. in cotton, and considerable sales were a law the bill requires that the U. S. made at prices seven and eight cents a government shall furnish the State's pound above those now existing. The result is that, with the considerable fall in price which has occurred, buyers find themselves with more or less The bill is in every sense discrimination. goods bought on a very high basis. In tive and restrictive in its provisions consequence for the last few months and narrows rather than widens the they have been pursuing strictly either doors to immigrants. The fact is, the a hand to mouth policy, or when buy-ing in any quantity, have been, as the phrase is used, 'averaging down;' in our farming population and in consective words, each purchase of goods is made simply with the view of reductions the prime of many particles. ing the price of goods previously pur- In many sections of the State we are

improvement, and of heavier goods for derson county if indeed it exists at all export, considerable purchases have been made for fall delivery. In the meantime, pending this demand for with other counties of the State which mand arose.

"No effort has been made in most of the mills to change the wage scale at If Anderson county does not need all, cansequent upon the low price of them you may be sure they will not goods. In some communities where wages were unusually high as compar- they cannot occupy your lands. You ed with the wage scale generally, reductions have been made to bring these communities to a parity with the general average. but a distinguishing feature of southern cotton mill work in contrast with that of Fall River is that the work is steady and the pay consequently con-tant. For many years the way for those counties which could fall River and other eastern manufacturing centres have had alternate periods of production and shut down. ing No such conditions exist with the mills fields of this State, which, with few exceptimes, of course, without profit.

We have during the last month reduced our production to about three- a word advocating the introduction of fourths of the normal production, but this has not been a disadvantage to the employees, for many have been given provides (Sec. If) "that immigrants weeks to again put the mills to full Scotland, Switzerland, France and all production.

"Personally, I anticipate a good season this fall. The cotton crop of this community, it seems to me, will be large, though the prices will be fairly high as contrasting with the prices existing prior to the last two years.

"I am glad to say that all suits inmissed and satisfactory settlements any regulations not sanctioned by our made with all litigants. I see no reason why the mills of Columbia should votes. not be successful if the mills in other communities in the State are."

NO FOREIGN LABOR WANTED.

are going to introduce foreign labor

employes, who are natives, as a rule, of friend of manufacturing people I am glad to say that the relations be- both depend noon a proper care of the ing. tween the employer and employee are interests of each. generally most pleasant and free from friction. Even if there were no other proved March 3, 1903. expressly proreasons, we should consider most care- hibits the importation of paupers and

River or other such points.

world. MR. PARKER AN AUTHORITY.

No man stands higher than Mr. Parker in the cotton mill world, as he pos- restrict number, but to select the best sesses the confidence of the manufac-

comment and some criticism in certain sections of this district at this time. Some of those who see "spooks" in the bill claim that its purpose is to bring in a foreign element who would compete with our mill people.

Successining fight this by bringing committee was the appointment of managers for the primary election, and making up the list of candidates who had filed pledges and paid their assessments for Campaign expenses.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me

The following managers were appoint-

A large proportion of Anderson's pospirit of fairness we must first be convinced that such a measure is detrimen-

tion and the prospects for the coming season.
"I do not think," said Mr. Parker. troduction of farm laborers and farm owners, and that, too, in sections of country which are wasting away for lack of sufficient intelligent white la-

measure is an excellent one, and could ing lower prices of goods.

"The last season has been one of the result only in good in selecting a high result of the places of the p chased, and, by low purchasing, securing in manufacturing, but it is ing an average upon which it was hoped some profit could be made. oped some profit could be made.
"In certain lines there is now some immigrants is not so apparent in An-

goods, it became very important to make public the curtailment in production being made hy the mills, in order to have the buyers appreciate the possibility of a short supply when demand arose.

With other counties of the State which have a thin white population. Our land is owned mainly by small white farmers who look to its preservation and upbuilding, and the consequence is it is three times as valuable commercially as that of counties less favored cially as that of counties less favored employes, for there has been during the whole season more or less scarcity of help amongst the mills, so that all employes who desire work have been at all times able to secure it. At some mills the employes have welcomed the temporary shut down as giving them a short rest.

"No effort has been ward." "I do not think the curtailment has in the matter of white citizens. Would that population production depends.

> come here. If you do not want them are not obliged to give them place. Is it an open qusetion whether or not we need more white farmers in Anderson county? If we do not, which is by no means conceded, we should not act the part of the "dog in the manger" and undertake to block Anglo-Saxon immigrants in convert-

barren waste into productive The bill in question is best interprettions, have run constantly, though at ed in the light of what I have previously said on the stump. The closest scrutiny of my speech does not reveal

thereby an opportunity to rest, which shall be confined to white citizens of was needed. We expect in a few the United States, citizens of Ireland, other foreigners of Saxon origin."

It will be seen, therefore, that the object of the act is to prevent any except the best people from coming here. The bill provides for the selection of worthy immigrants by an agent of this tions of the laws of this State, and does

State, and, of course, under the restricvolving the mills have all been dis- not, and necessarily could not, impose

But let us see if immigration does not actually benefit in great measure our people engaged in manufacturing When production is adequate and well "There is a report current that you regulated mill people have steady employment twelve months in the year. into the mills here, and it is currently Mills cannot run regularly when the reported that you are about to bring supply of raw material is short, and 100 families from Fall River. Is there the consequence is that thousands of hands must be idle. Then is not the any truth in this report?"

None whatever. We regard our producer of raw material the best producer of raw factoring people? this community, as the best class of Agriculture, like the roots of a tree, cotton mill employes in the world. We certainly have no desire to displace distributes it through every branch of them with any other character of help, and such a question has not even been sion is felt in every household, and considered by the distributes it flewights a considered by the distributes it flewights a considered by the distributes of the solution is felt in every household, and when it flewights a construction of considered by us. There is a great when it flourishes every department of contrast between the relations of the business flourishes with it. The agsouthern cotton mill corporations to riculturalist and the mill man work their help and that existing in Fall in entirely different fields, they do suggested that he arm himself with River add other eastern communities. not compete, but the best interests of a basket and do the week's market-

fully before introducing help from Fall persons likely to become a charge upon the public; it also expressly pro-"As a matter of fact, however, there hibits the admission of any immigrant they might be lords or ladies of rank. is no desire on our part for such help, whose expenses are paid in whole or

in our employ, and, as stated, regard them the best class of employes in the ments on the subject of immigration shows that the purpose of national legislation was first to restrict the number of immigrants, as in the Chinese execusion act, and later, not only to down from \$5. nufac-public He aupers, etc, should not be brought here, the latest act being that of 1903.

MR. AIKE'S POSITION AS TO IMMIGRATION.

Crumpacker bill, which provides for a reduction of the South's representation in congress and in electing the The Democratic Executive Committee.

The Democratic Executive Commit-

Mr. Editor: I have learned that the president of the United States. This national immigration bill, and my act is aimed to punish us for the dispeech in support of it, are subjects of franchisement of the negro. We can The principal business before the successfully fight this by bringing committee was the appointment of

pulation is engaged in manufacturing. that will build up this country, mor-They have made this county one of the first in the South, and they de-want to see the third congressional serve in great measure the commendistrict the most populous, the richest, dation of the whole people. I am opposed unalterably to any measure de-State; I want to see South Carolina trimental to their interests, but in the the most populous, the richest, the most progressive State in the Union; I want to see the South the most

tal to their interests.

Careful examination of both the bill and of my speech on immigration rethe forefront of the nations of the

Wyatt Aiken.

The Various Sprays.

Spraying is a part of every fruit-grow er's business. He should be so thoroughly acquainted with all orchard and garden pests, both insects and fungi, that he will recognize them at a glance. And also, he should be familiar enough with all the different spray ing materials that he will at once know just what is needed for the remedy, and be able to mix and apply correctly without reference to books or spray calendars, or borrowing his neighbor's advice. Such methods never pay But for the beginner in orchard such a thorough knowledge is hardly expected, and indeed rare. It requires years of experience and study to be-come so familiar with the subject. Every one should learn the difference between spraying for insects and spraying for fungus diseases. If the orchard ist does not intend to keep posted on all matters relative to his business, he had better not begin.

For those who do not know, we sug gest the following plan of quickly be coming familiar with the work. learn the different insects by sight, get some one or more of the best books on etomology, and study enough to be familiar with the names and illustrations. Also get a key to insects. Then go through the orchard, and collect specimens of the different insects, and get acquainted with them as described in your books.

The fungus diseases are not so difficult, as Bordeaux mixture is the remedy for all of them. It is well, and almost necessary, to become acquainted with the different kinds of fungi and Write to your State Experiment Station for their spray calendar, and study the different compounds and

their aplication to trees. Learn them something like this: Bordeaux mixture, strong solution, is used on all the hardier trees, for scab and bitter rot on and whale-oil soap are used for sucking

With this and a knowledge of the life history of the insects, it will not be difficult to successfully combat them. Selected.

CARD FROM MR. BEAL.

To the Voters of Abbeville County: It having come to my knowledge that a report is being circulated to the effect that I, together with two other candidates for the Legislature, have promised the voters living within the limits of the proposed new county of Calhoun that if elected we will advocate the formation of said County, and in consideration of which promise we are to receive the solid vote within said tertitory. I take this method of stating that, so far as I am concerned, there is not a word of truth in said

rumor. Not only have I not entered into any such an agreement but instead of which I have repeatedly stated on the stump that if elected and the question of the formation of said county should come up I would be obliged to vote against it. It occurs to me, however, that this is a matter which should not be made an issue in this campaign for the reason that the mode of forming a new county is specifically provided for in if the requirethe Constitution, and ments as therein laid down are fully met it is mandatory on the legislatare

to lay off the county.

I trust that this statement will be sufficient to satisfy every one as to my position touching this matter of the proposed new county.

Respectfully, Granvilte Beal.

Reflections of a Spinster. Baltimore American.

All is not gold that glitters, but it is impossible for most men to believe that a girl with a dimple hasn't a disposition to match the dimple.

The man who speaks disdainfully of the easy time a woman has when she plays her part and spends the money he makes gets very nervous when it i

One can generally get an idea what most people think of their personal beauty by noticing the style of bath-

to sell him one year's subscription to down from \$5.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say that I am in favor of everything ed for the first and second primary elec-

tions. Abbeville No.1-First election-R. L. Mabry. H. T. Wardlaw, G. D. Graydon. Second election Thos. Thomson, J. F

Miller Cowan. Abbeville No. 2-First election-John Clark, L. W. Keller, Tilden Lomax.

Second election-J. E. McDavid, W. A. Nikcles, W. S. Stewart.
Abbeville, Railroad Shops—First and

Bradley,
Cedar Springs—First and Second
election—John Brown O. E. Wilson J. . Liuk.

J. Link.
Cold Spring—First election—W. R.
Uldrick, J. L. Fant, J. D. Winn.
Second election—W. R. Ellis, J. R.
Nickels, L. T. Uldric.
Due West—First election. J. C.
Haddon, Ernest Hagan, A. D. Kenedy.
Second election. Boyce Ellis, D. S.
Edwards, Pat Henry.
Donalds. First election. E. S. Martin E. L. Waldrop, R. L. Barmoje. tin E. L. Waldrop, R. L. Barmore. Second election. G. W. Johnson, L.

Second election. G. W. Johnson, L. P. Tribble, A. F. Carwile.
Hampton. First election. W. H. Hogg W. B. Thomas, J. H. Caldwell.
Second election. Enoch Smith Hugh Bowen, Jas. Branyan.

Keowee, First election. J. L. Branyan, J. H. Armstrong, J. W. McMahan.
Second election. J. N. Ashley, J. B.
C. Ashley, S. M. Stone.
Level Land. First election. M. J.
Ellis J. A. Pruitt P. J. Rushy

Ellis, J. A. Pruitt, P. L. Busby, Second election. De Witt Hall, J. N. Pratt James McAdams. Lebanon. Jas. R. Thornton, J. G. Evans W. H. McAllister. Second election. J. A. Williams, D.

E. Pressly Julius Mann,
Long Cane. First election. J. A.
Morrison, G. J. Robertson A. C. Bowie.
Second election. D. P. Hannah, D. E.

Nickels, T. B. Eaken.

Lowndesville No 1 First and Second election E. W. Harper, B. Bolin Allen, S. S. Boles. Lowndesville No2 First and Second election. E. W. Harper, B. Bolin Allen, S. S. Boles.

Means Chapel. First election. A.
M. Reid, W. T. King, Walter Price.
Second election. L. C. Nickles,
Thos. Sutherland, J. A. Price.
McCormick. First election. Joe
Edmunds, S. J. Britt, Geo. Watkins.
Second election. J. B. Holloway,
M. J. Starkey, Joe Nelson.

M. L. Sturkey Joe Nelson. Mountain View. First election Enoch Nance, Morgan Daniel, Robt

Second election. Jos. Gilbert, O. I Cann, Jno. McMahan. Mt. Carmel. First election. T. W.

Mars, James Sutherland, J. R. Tarrant. Second election. B. A. Boyd, W. A. Mars, T. B Frasier.
Rock Spring. First election. J. M.
Ashley, A. M. Shirley, J. R. Sheffield.
Second election. S. N. Latimer, C.

M. Kay, Wist Bigby.
Willington. First election J. A.
LeRoy, W. L. Link, Joe Tolbert,
Second election. W. D. Morrow, H.
M. Bouchillon, S. S. McBride. The following candidates have filed

their pledges and paid the assessments for Campaign expenses.

For House of Representatives. Fraser Lyon, J. C. Lomax, R. B. Cheatham, W. S. Cothran, Granville Beal, P. B. Carwile, J. N. Nance. For Clerk of Court. J. L. Perrin.

For Sheriff. W. D. Mann, C. J. Lyon, Lamar Clinkscales. For Superintendent of Education. F. C. DuPre, J. S. Gibert. For Auditor. Richard Sondley, T. P. Milford.

For County Supervisor. G. N. Nick els, David Gilliam.
For Coroner. W. B. Goings, W. L.
Darracott, M. H. Wilson, M. J. Link,
H. Bowie, A. F. Seawright, G. R. Black

W. Cann. For Treasurer. W. T. Bradley. The Treasurer made the following eport: Balance on hand from last Cam-

1904 Recd from M. P. DeBruhl 42 00 ssessments. 1904 Recd from Frank B. Gary. 24 00

1904 Received from A. F. Sea-1 00 Three candidates filed pledges and

paid assessments after Committee ad-

joined \$13 00. F.B. Gary, Chairman. M. P. DeBruhl,

Secretary.

THE CENTRE OF LIFE.

Ing suits they select.

Many people get a deal of comfort in thinking that if they were't Americans they might be lords or ladies of rank.

A great many men find it difficult to decide between a real bad headache and remorse.

A man who can't understand a woman's love of bargains will feel awfully proud when he allows a book agent to sell him one year's subscription to

Parafine wax for sealing fruit jers for sale at Speed's.

Look at the beautiful mattings that you can find at L. W. White's.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

The Democratic Executive Committee for Abbeville County met at Abbeville on Monday August 1 1904.

The principal business before the committee was the appointment of managers for the primary election, and making up the list of candidates who had filed pledges and paid their assessments for Campaign expenses.

The following managers were appointed for the first and second primary election, Duranteed for the first and second primary elections. The following managers were appointed for the first and second primary elections. The following managers were appointed for the first and second primary elections.

You have to acknowledge the corn. My judgment is the best; there is no cigar like the Cinco; you have never been able to get a cigar to stand against it. I know it is grating on your nerves, but your customers demand it, you have to have it and can buy it from Speed's Drug Store, agents for factory.

Parscamph for burns, insect bites and a kind of eruptions. Have you tried it? A Milford's Drug Store.

BILLIOUSNESS IS DANGEROUS.

A. Nikcles, W. S. Stewart.

Abbeville, Railroad Shops—First and Second election—T. G. Perrin, R. S. Clark, J. S. Graves.

Abbeville Cotton Mill—First and Second election—J. J. Blanchett, A. H. Barnett, Jos. Carter.

Antreville—First election—R. A. Keaton, Enoch McCarter, A. M. Power.

Second election—J. E. Wakefield, D. L. Haddon, Rice Crowther.

Bradleys Mill—First and Second election—J. A. Young, J. W. Long, J. T. Bradley,

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Farquhar Threshers

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in favor of Briehahn's bread should be carried out in every household in celebration of July 4th. This bread is the very best that can be had for love or money, and there is no better time to reform your bread supply than on our great National Holiday.

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Augusta and Asheville Short Line.

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r Columbia 4. C. L... 4. v Columbia, A. C. L... 4. r Charleston 9. v Charleston, A.C. L... 6. r Columbia 11. v Columbia, C: N.&L.11 Newberry ...

Leave Augusta, train No. 42 daily except Sunday, 2.35 p. m., No. 38, Sunday only, 7.00 a. m., arrive Charlesson 7.40 p. m., 11.55 a. m., Beaufort 6.30 p. m., 11.05 a. m., Port Royal 6.40 p. m., 11.20 a. m., Through train service between Augusta and Charleston.

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For information relative to rates, etc., apply to W. B. STEELE, U. T. A., Anderson, S. C.
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